

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1875.

No. 2.

THE "NOVA CONSTELLATIO."

THE last number of the *Journal* contained a description of the *Fugios*, which were the first coins issued by authority of Congress. The *Nova Constellatio*, of which we are now enabled, by the renewed kindness of Mr. Crosby, to give illustrations, are believed to be struck from dies, some of which at least, were the *first patterns* for a coinage of the United States, and therefore "command an interest exceeding that of any others of this class." Our description of them is compiled from "The Early Coins of America."

The financier, Robert Morris, reported, January 15, 1782, a system of coinage devised by Gouverneur Morris. We quote from Sparks's *Life of Gouverneur Morris*.

"It has been observed, that, to have the money unit very small, is advantageous to commerce; but there is no necessity that this money unit be exactly represented in coin; it is sufficient that its value be precisely known. On the present occasion, two copper coins will be proper, the one of eight units, and the other of five. These may be called an Eight and a Five. Two of the former will make a penny, proclamation or Pennsylvania money, and three a penny Georgia money. Of the latter, three will make a penny New York money, and four a penny lawful, or Virginia money. The money unit will be equal to a quarter of a grain of fine silver in coined money. Proceeding thence in a decimal ratio, one hundred would be the lowest silver coin, and might be called a *Cent*. It would contain twenty-five grains of fine silver, to which may be added two grains of copper, and the whole would weigh one pennyweight and three grains. Five of these would make a *Quint*, or five hundred units, weighing five pennyweight and fifteen grains; and ten would make a *Mark*, or one thousand units, weighing eleven pennyweight and six grains."

Here we have the name, value, and weight of these two patterns, [Figures 1 and 2,] which, probably with others, were submitted to Congress for their approval; but for some unknown reason, no immediate action was taken thereupon.

Jefferson, after consultation with Morris, remarks, "He seems to concur with me, in thinking his smallest fractional division too minute for a unit, and, therefore, proposes to transfer that denomination to his largest silver coin, containing 1,000 of the units first proposed, and worth about 4s. 2d. lawful, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of a dollar. The only question then remaining between us is, whether the

Dollar, or this coin, be best for the unit. We both agree that *the ease of adoption with the people*, is the thing to be aimed at."

Mr. Crosby describes these patterns as follows:—

THE "MARK."

Obverse. Device,—An eye, forming the centre of a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. Legend,—NOVA CONSTELLATIO * Border,—A wreath of leaves.

Reverse. Device,—A wreath, enclosing the letters U. S. and the figures 1.000. Legend,—LIBERTAS. JUSTITIA. 1783. Border,—A wreath of leaves. Edge,—Ornamented with leaf-work. Size,—21. Weight,—270 grains = eleven pennyweights, six grains. [Figure 1.]

THE "QUINT."

Obverse No. 1. Device,—An eye on a plain field within a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. Legend,—NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Size,—16½. Weight,—135 grains = five pennyweights, fifteen grains. [Figure 2.]

Obverse No. 2. Device,—An eye forming the centre of a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. In place of a legend this has a plain raised ring. Size,—16. Weight,—110 grains.

Reverse. Device,—A wreath enclosing the letters U. S. and the figures 500. Legend,—LIBERTAS. JUSTITIA. 1783. Borders of both, beaded, and edges ornamented with leaf-work. This reverse is upon both specimens of the Quint.

In a statement of the accounts of the United States, we find among the "Expenditures for Contingencies," between January and July, 1783, the following items referring to the preparations for coining; and there is no reason to doubt that these patterns are the results of those preparations.

	Dollars.	cents.
"February 8. Jacob Eckfield, for Dies for the Mint of North America,	5	18
March 21. Benjamin Dudley employed in preparing a Mint, . . .	75	24
April 17. John Swanwick, for Dies for the Public Mint, . . .	22	41
May 5. A. Dubois, for sinking, casehardening, &c. four Pairs of Dies for the Public Mint, . . .	72	
June 30. Benjamin Dudley employed in preparing a Mint, . . .	77	60"

The dies for the larger piece, or Mark, differed materially from those for the smaller pieces, or Quint, as they were apparently cut by hand, while the latter were made in the more usual method, by the use of punches. The edges of all the coins were finished alike.

But three specimens from these dies are known, all of which are now in the cabinet of Mr. Crosby. The ownership of two of them is traced to the Hon. Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the first Congress, in the following letter received with them from Mr. Henry S. Adams, by whom they were purchased from Mr. Haseltine:

Philadelphia, May 28, 1872.

"John W. Haseltine, Esqr.

"Dear Sir, The history of the two coins which you obtained from me, viz. Nova Constellatio, 1783, U. S. 1000, Nova Constellatio, 1783, U. S. 500, is as follows:

"They were the property of the Hon. Charles Thomson, Secretary of the first Congress. At his death, his property was left by Will to his nephew, John Thomson, of Newark, State of Delaware. These two coins were found in the desk of the said deceased Charles Thomson, and preserved by his nephew during his life; at his death they came into the possession of his son, Samuel E. Thomson of Newark, Delaware, from whom I received them. So you will perceive that their genuineness cannot be questioned; as they were never out of the possession of the Thomson family, until I received them.

"Yours respectfully,

RATHMELL WILSON."

The pedigree of the third we are unable to trace ; but it bears upon its reverse evidence of its genuineness, as it is from the same die that impressed the other of the same value—a Quint.

Samuel Curwen, in his diary, under the date of May 15, 1784, gives the following description of what he calls a medal :—

"Mr. Bartlet presented me with a medal, struck in Philadelphia ;—in a round compartment stands, 'U. S. 5 1783 ;'—round, '*Libertas et Justitia* ;' on the other side, in the centre, an eye surrounded by a glory ; the whole encompassed by *thirteen stars*,—with the legend, '*Nova Constellatio*.'"

This was evidently another of the patterns referred to by Morris, probably that called a "Five." If all the dies mentioned were for coin, and if impressions were taken from all, it remains for some fortunate investigator to discover the pieces still wanting to exhibit the designs of the dies as yet unrepresented in the cabinets of our numismatists. It is not improbable, however, that the item to Swanwick was for the dies in the rough, as that to Dubois so particularly specifies the work he performed. If this supposition be correct, and if the piece described by Curwen was the "Five," as we believe, we have descriptions of seven out of the eight dies mentioned.

Jefferson's modification of Morris's system ultimately prevailed, which probably accounts for the scarcity of the patterns of Morris's proposed coins : owing to the disadvantages under which they were produced, it is probable that very few of these were struck ; perhaps, indeed, it is not unlikely, but a single specimen of each, to submit to Congress.

The Nova Constellatio dies were used with the "Immune Columbia." (Fig. 3 and 4.) These patterns are found in silver and copper. In the United States Mint, is the only known specimen of Figure 4 in gold, struck on a guinea of one of the Georges. The dies of the pieces shown in our engraving are believed to have been made by Thomas Wyon of Birmingham, England.

Nova Constellatio coppers were struck in England for use in America. The series comprises several varieties, specimens of most of which are often found, though some of them are very rare. Little is known of the history of these tokens. The most that can be learned in relation to them is contained in the following extract from Bushnell's Numismatic Notes in manuscript :—
"The Nova Constellatios were made in Birmingham, in England, and the dies were cut by Wyon, of that place. Over forty tons were issued from one die alone, and many more from another. They were manufactured by order of a gentleman of New York, who is believed to have been Gouverneur Morris." We give Mr. Crosby's description of those having dates of 1783 and 1785.

1783. *Obverse*. Device,—An eye on a plain field, within a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. Legend,—NOVA CONSTELLATIO *

Reverse. Device,—U·S in large Roman capitals, encircled by a wreath. Legend,—LIBERTAS * JUSTITIA · 1783 · Borders,—Usually milled, sometimes serrated. Edges,—Plain. Size,—16½ to 18. Weight,—117 to 138 grains. [Figs. 5 and 6.]

1785. *Obverse*. Device,—An eye on a plain field, within a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. Legend,—NOVA CONSTELLATIO

Reverse. Device,—U S in script monogram, encircled by a wreath. Legend,—LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA · 1785 · Borders,—Usually milled, but on some serrated. Edges,—Plain. Size,—16½ to 18. Weight,—From 108 to 127 grains. [Figs. 7, 8 and 9.]

One die, which was used in 1783 and 1785, [Fig. 6 and 7,] has the legend spelled NOVA · CONSTELATIO *

THE FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN BROWN.

The *Boston Journal* lately printed the following letters in regard to the Gold Medal presented to the widow of John Brown, a bronze fac simile of which was presented to Mr. William Lloyd Garrison.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal :—

SOME time ago a subscription was opened in Paris to commemorate — by a medal to be presented to John Brown's widow and sons — the event of his honorable death as a martyr in the cause of liberty. The Franco-Prussian war and its consequences delayed for a considerable time the accomplishment of this object ; but, at length, a fine and exquisitely modelled Gold Medal was prepared by M. J. Wurder of Brussels. It bears on one side an excellent likeness of John Brown, and on the reverse the inscription, "To the memory of John Brown, judicially murdered at Charlestown, in Virginia, on the 2d of December, 1859 ; and in commemoration also of his sons and comrades, who, with him, became the victims of their devotion to the cause of negro emancipation." This Medal weighs nearly five ounces, and has only recently been received.

One reason for the long delay in transmitting it is given by the Secretary of the Committee of Subscription, as follows :

"We had been informed that Mrs. Brown resided at Red Bluff ; next we heard that she had changed her residence, and that she was at Eureka, Humboldt County, California. We wrote two letters to that address through the medium of a French merchant at San Francisco, in which we asked Mrs. Brown to direct in what manner she would have the Medal forwarded to her. We received simply this address : ' Mary A. Brown, Rohnerville, Humboldt County, California.' That bare response surprised us, and induced us to delay forwarding the Medal until more satisfactorily advised. We think we did right in this. Have the goodness to inform us whether the said lady, Mary A. Brown, is the widow of our hero and martyr."

In reply to this inquiry the answer is " Yes." It is evident, however, that Mrs. Brown either did not clearly understand the communication made to her by proxy, and so deemed it necessary to forward only her name and post-office address, or, if she did, that she reserved the expression of her gratification and thanks until the precious gift should be in her possession. The Committee, nevertheless, acted with proper caution in the discharge of their trust ; and in due time they will receive from Mrs. Brown, or from her eldest son, John Brown, Jr., in behalf of herself and surviving children, such a recognition of the honor thus conferred on them, and such an expression of pleasure in view of so marked a tribute to the memory of the martyred husband and father, as cannot be otherwise than perfectly satisfactory to all those friends of freedom in France, who so generously contributed to the procurement of this valuable Medal. It will be an heirloom in the family, of historic significance and interest.

For the bronze fac-simile so kindly presented to the undersigned, in behalf of the Committee, he returns his very grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1874.

William Lloyd Garrison:—Sir, We have received, through the hands of M. Victor Schœlcher, the letter by which the son of John Brown informs you that the family will receive, with all due appreciation, the Gold Medal struck in memory of the glorious death of his father. We beg you, therefore, to be kind enough, in accordance with your generous offer, to charge yourself with its delivery to the Brown family, together with the letter to Mrs. Brown accompanying it.

In thanking you for your kind intervention, we beg you to accept the assurance of our high esteem; and also a copy of the Medal, in bronze, which is the work (without remuneration) of a sympathizing artist.

We have sent to the agency of the house of Lebeau, who represent the line of steamers from Liverpool to Boston, the box containing the Gold Medal addressed to the widow of John Brown—expenses prepaid.

The Delegate CAPRON.

PATRICE LARROQUE, *Secretary*.

LETTER TO MRS. BROWN.

Madam:—Several years have passed away since your noble husband completed the sacrifice of a life consecrated to the most generous of objects. The gallows on which he suffered called forth a cry of universal indignation, which was the signal for securing the emancipation of a previously disinherited race. Honor be to him and to his worthy sons who were associated with him in his endeavors! To the blessing with which the present age crowns their memory will be added that of future generations. These thoughts, Madam, must assuredly tend greatly to alleviate your sorrow. But you have sought a higher consolation for your grief, in the reflection that, beyond the imperfect justice of man, there reigns the Supreme Justice, which will leave no good action unrewarded and no crime unpunished. We hope, also, that you may derive some comfort from this expression of our sympathy, as citizens of the French Republic, which would have reached you earlier but for the prolonged and cruel sufferings through which our unfortunate country has had to pass.

We remain, Madam, in the name of the Committee of Subscription,

Yours, with profound respect,

[Signed]	VICTOR HUGO.	EUGENE PELLETAN.	ETIENNE ARAGO.
	LOUIS BLANC.	MELVIL-BLONCOURT.	LAURENT-PICHAT.
	V. SCHŒLCHER.	CAPRON.	L. GORNES.
	PATRICE LARROQUE.	CH. L. CHASSIN.	

COINS IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

UNDER the head of Inscribed Monuments, must be included coins, which have in most instances a legend, or legends, and which often throw considerable light upon obscure points of history. The importance of coins is no doubt the greatest in those portions of ancient history where the information derivable from authors—especially from cotemporary authors—is the scantiest; their use, however, is not limited to such portions, but extends over as much of the historical field as admits of numismatic illustration.—*Rawlinson's Ancient History*.

THE FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN BROWN.

The *Boston Journal* lately printed the following letters in regard to the Gold Medal presented to the widow of John Brown, a bronze fac simile of which was presented to Mr. William Lloyd Garrison.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal : —

SOME time ago a subscription was opened in Paris to commemorate — by a medal to be presented to John Brown's widow and sons — the event of his honorable death as a martyr in the cause of liberty. The Franco-Prussian war and its consequences delayed for a considerable time the accomplishment of this object ; but, at length, a fine and exquisitely modelled Gold Medal was prepared by M. J. Wurder of Brussels. It bears on one side an excellent likeness of John Brown, and on the reverse the inscription, "To the memory of John Brown, judicially murdered at Charlestown, in Virginia, on the 2d of December, 1859; and in commemoration also of his sons and comrades, who, with him, became the victims of their devotion to the cause of negro emancipation." This Medal weighs nearly five ounces, and has only recently been received.

One reason for the long delay in transmitting it is given by the Secretary of the Committee of Subscription, as follows :

"We had been informed that Mrs. Brown resided at Red Bluff; next we heard that she had changed her residence, and that she was at Eureka, Humboldt County, California. We wrote two letters to that address through the medium of a French merchant at San Francisco, in which we asked Mrs. Brown to direct in what manner she would have the Medal forwarded to her. We received simply this address: 'Mary A. Brown, Rohnerville, Humboldt County, California.' That bare response surprised us, and induced us to delay forwarding the Medal until more satisfactorily advised. We think we did right in this. Have the goodness to inform us whether the said lady, Mary A. Brown, is the widow of our hero and martyr."

In reply to this inquiry the answer is "Yes." It is evident, however, that Mrs. Brown either did not clearly understand the communication made to her by proxy, and so deemed it necessary to forward only her name and post-office address, or, if she did, that she reserved the expression of her gratification and thanks until the precious gift should be in her possession. The Committee, nevertheless, acted with proper caution in the discharge of their trust; and in due time they will receive from Mrs. Brown, or from her eldest son, John Brown, Jr., in behalf of herself and surviving children, such a recognition of the honor thus conferred on them, and such an expression of pleasure in view of so marked a tribute to the memory of the martyred husband and father, as cannot be otherwise than perfectly satisfactory to all those friends of freedom in France, who so generously contributed to the procurement of this valuable Medal. It will be an heirloom in the family, of historic significance and interest.

For the bronze fac-simile so kindly presented to the undersigned, in behalf of the Committee, he returns his very grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1874.

William Lloyd Garrison :— Sir, We have received, through the hands of M. Victor Schœlcher, the letter by which the son of John Brown informs you that the family will receive, with all due appreciation, the Gold Medal struck in memory of the glorious death of his father. We beg you, therefore, to be kind enough, in accordance with your generous offer, to charge yourself with its delivery to the Brown family, together with the letter to Mrs. Brown accompanying it.

In thanking you for your kind intervention, we beg you to accept the assurance of our high esteem; and also a copy of the Medal, in bronze, which is the work (without remuneration) of a sympathizing artist.

We have sent to the agency of the house of Lebeau, who represent the line of steamers from Liverpool to Boston, the box containing the Gold Medal addressed to the widow of John Brown—expenses prepaid.

The Delegate CAPRON.

PATRICE LARROQUE, *Secretary*.

LETTER TO MRS. BROWN.

Madam :— Several years have passed away since your noble husband completed the sacrifice of a life consecrated to the most generous of objects. The gallows on which he suffered called forth a cry of universal indignation, which was the signal for securing the emancipation of a previously disinherited race. Honor be to him and to his worthy sons who were associated with him in his endeavors! To the blessing with which the present age crowns their memory will be added that of future generations. These thoughts, Madam, must assuredly tend greatly to alleviate your sorrow. But you have sought a higher consolation for your grief, in the reflection that, beyond the imperfect justice of man, there reigns the Supreme Justice, which will leave no good action unrewarded and no crime unpunished. We hope, also, that you may derive some comfort from this expression of our sympathy, as citizens of the French Republic, which would have reached you earlier but for the prolonged and cruel sufferings through which our unfortunate country has had to pass.

We remain, Madam, in the name of the Committee of Subscription,

Yours, with profound respect,

[Signed]

VICTOR HUGO.

EUGENE PELLETAN.

ETIENNE ARAGO.

LOUIS BLANC.

MELVIL-BLONCOURT.

LAURENT-PICHAT.

V. SCHŒLCHER.

CAPRON.

L. GORNES.

PATRICE LARROQUE.

CH. L. CHASSIN.

COINS IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

UNDER the head of Inscribed Monuments, must be included coins, which have in most instances a legend, or legends, and which often throw considerable light upon obscure points of history. The importance of coins is no doubt the greatest in those portions of ancient history where the information derivable from authors—especially from cotemporary authors—is the scantiest; their use, however, is not limited to such portions, but extends over as much of the historical field as admits of numismatic illustration.—*Rawlinson's Ancient History*.

MASONIC NUMISMATICS.

WE copy below, an article, originally published in "Norton's Literary Letter," No. 4, New York, 1859, to which we have added a few notes. The subject is an interesting one, and deserves more attention than it seems to have received. Within a few years several of the Masonic Lodges in and about Boston have adopted what is known as a "Lodge-jewel," which is in nearly every instance a medal struck from a die belonging to the Lodge, and worn, suspended from the lapel of the coat, as a badge of membership. The "St. John's Lodge," established nearly a century and a half ago, have a medal in the form of a shield, bearing the Masonic arms and other significant emblems. "St. Andrew's," founded in 1756, the next in age in Boston, wear a jewel of gold and enamel, upon which is a St. Andrew's cross, and suspended below the medal is a dragon rampant, alluding to the famous old "Green Dragon Tavern," their ancient place of meeting. "Columbian," another very old Lodge, have a jewel of blue enamel and gold, containing a handsome head of Columbia, in high relief, surrounded by a garter, on which are the name of the Lodge, the date of institution, a square and compass, &c., and above, are emblems of corn, wine and oil. "Winslow Lewis Lodge," named in honor of the late distinguished President of the Boston Numismatic Society, wear a somewhat larger medal, on which is struck a device representing Jacob's dream of the ladder to heaven; below, a scroll inscribed Faith, Hope, Charity; the whole within a ribbon, bearing the name of the Lodge and the square and compass. Some other Lodges in this vicinity wear similar jewels or medals. In most if not all cases these Lodge-jewels have an obverse struck in a die, while the reverse is plain, or has the owner's name and date of admission to membership engraved upon it.

In the year 1868, on the 24th of June, the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and among the articles deposited in it were a copper Masonic Medal struck in 1790, commemorative of the election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master (described in the note on page 33), a silver Medal of Past Grand Master Peter Williamson, the thirty-fourth Grand Master, and at that time Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, "a gold Masonic Medal 'Keystone,'" and a "gold Masonic Medal, (circle)." We have no information of what these last Medals were.

One of the most recent Masonic Medals struck in America, is probably that for the dedication of the new Temple in New York, June 2, 1875. This is in the form of a shield, and bears on the obverse a view of the Temple, (corner of Sixth Avenue and West Twenty-third Street.) Above are the words "Masonic Temple of New York," over them the all-seeing eye. Below the Temple, "Dedicated June 2d, 1875." The reverse has the arms of the Grand Lodge of New York, with the motto, "Holiness to the Lord," and other Masonic emblems—the square, compass, plumb, &c.*

We have before us a curious Masonic Medal, belonging to Mr. Thomas P. Ritchie, of Brookline. It is of silver, apparently struck in a die, and then

* We are informed by a correspondent, Mr. I. F. Wood, to whom we are indebted for this description, that this Medal was issued by Messrs. D. B. Howell & Co., of New York, under the authority of the Grand Lodge, for the benefit of the Widow's and Orphan's Fund, in gold, at \$30, silver at \$4.50, bronze, at \$1, gilt, \$1, and white metal, 50 cents. It was attached to a clasp with pin, and very extensively worn in the dedication procession.

what would have been the field carefully cut out, leaving the various objects represented, so that they are equally to be distinguished on either side. It may be described as follows :

Obverse. A circle bearing the words AMOR. HONOR. ET JUSTITIA. The rim is divided into quarters by the letters N. E. S. W. the E coming at the top, between the words Honor and et. From the bottom of the circle arise two pillars ; upon the top of these pillars rests a level : the square and compasses on the Bible, above ; the top of the level and the joint of the compasses being together nearly in the centre of the medal. On the right of these, the sun, a gavel and two crossed pens ; on the left, the crescent moon, a plumb and a scroll perhaps representing a charter ; from the top of the plumb diagonally to the foot of the right hand pillar is the twenty-four inch gauge. The same description of the objects inside would apply to the reverse, except that of course the objects are reversed relatively to each other. The reverse of the circle has at the bottom the words SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT, and at the top the all-seeing eye, between AM and 5763. It has a loop attached by which it was worn suspended from a ribbon.

We have no knowledge of the history or origin of this medal. It is evidently upwards of one hundred years old ; the motto AMOR. HONOR. ET JUSTITIA is the same as that which was used on the Prince of Wales medal, just alluded to, and also on the Masonic Medal in memory of Washington, struck in 1797,* and may enable us to trace it.

We believe that a Catalogue of Masonic Medals would be found to possess considerable interest, and prove to be much more extensive than Mr. Norton seems to have thought, in 1859. Perhaps some one of the readers of the *Journal* will prepare such a list, or send descriptions of any Masonic Medal he may have, that they may be preserved in your pages for the use of some future laborer in this interesting field.

W. T. R. M.

Mr. Norton's article is as follows :

Few persons, even members of the Fraternity, in this country are aware of the number of Masonic Medals which have been struck during the last hundred and twenty-five years, by the Lodges of Freemasons or by individual members of the Society ; nor of the interest taken in this subject, more especially by the European Lodges, many of whom have large and valuable cabinets. We propose to give a brief sketch of this branch of Numismatics.

The oldest Masonic Medal known, is mentioned by Schroeder, in his "*Materialen*," I. 37 ; by Ridel, in his article on "*Medals* ;" by Zacharias, in his "*Numotheca Numismatica Latomorum*," I. ; and by Merzdorf, p. 116 ; and is a silver medal of Lord Charles Sackville, Duke of Middlesex, who in 1733, without authority, founded a Lodge at Florence, in commemoration of which event this medal was struck. Zacharias asserts that the Lodge Minerva, at Leipzig, was in possession of a specimen ; but Merzdorf, who had a leaden

* This Medal is No. XLVII in Mr. Appleton's Catalogue, and is there described as follows : "G. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT, 1797. Bust of Washington facing the left. Rev. AMOR. HONOR. ET. JUSTITIA. G. W. G. G. M. A group of Masonic emblems. Brass. Size, 22." The date 1797 has no Masonic allusion, but refers to his retiring from the Presidency. G. W. G. G. M. stands, perhaps, for George Washington General Grand Master. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at a special meeting in January, 1780, proposed to the other Grand Lodges Washington's election to such a position, but the suggestion did not meet with favor and nothing more was heard of it. This fact must have been known to any one likely to have produced a Masonic Medal in America, and we are inclined to think from the motto, that perhaps the dies for this as well as those for Mr. Ritchie's medal were made in England. Another Washington Masonic Medal is described in Mr. Appleton's List as follows : "CXXXV. GEORGE WASHINGTON ; head of Washington, facing the right, below G. H. L. all in a circular frame, outside which, at top an eagle, in his beak a long ribbon inscribed TALEM FERENT NULLUM SECLA FUTURA VIRUM ; about the ribbon forty-five stars ; at bottom a trophy of flags, guns, drum, cannon, balls, &c., on which is the shield of the United States. Rev. NON NOBIS SOLUM SED TOTO MUNDO NATI MDCCCLIX : a wreath of two palm-branches in which are Masonic emblems. Bronze. Size, 32." For whom was this struck ?

copy of it, states that it has disappeared, and that the only original specimen is preserved in the Hammerstein Collection. Merzdorf also mentions a Roman medal of 1742. Hamburg next claims priority in regard to the antiquity of her Masonic Medals. The oldest, bearing the legend "*Facies supremi eadem*," has no date, but in the Essen Catalogue is attributed to the year 1740; a second dates from 1742, a third from 1743, and a fourth from 1745,—all of silver. Besides these Hamburg medals, Merzdorf mentions a bronze Frankfort medal, of the Lodge "*Einigkeit*," of 1742; a Brunswick medal of silver and gold, of 1744; and one of 1745—which, under the name of "*Freemasons' Ducats*," appear to have been used as school premiums. He also mentions three from Halle, of 1744, 1745, and 1747, the only ones ever struck in that city. The above comprise all the German medals struck during the first half of the eighteenth century.

According to Merzdorf, the oldest *English* medals are—one of 1760, without name of place of coinage; one of Exeter, 1766; one of London, without date, and another of 1766.

France contributes four of Paris,—1760, 1769, 1773, and 1776; and one of Rheims, 1776.*

Belgium furnishes one of 1757, with the impress of Brussels.

Holland, one from the Hague, of 1779.

Sweden has medals of 1746, 1753, 1762, 1768, 1780, 1785, 1787, 1792, and only two others since the commencement of the present century.

The *Russian* medals are limited to four, of the dates 1775, 1780, 1781; and in *Moldavia* we find one struck at Jassy, in 1774.

Italy offers but two medals of the eighteenth century,—the Florentine medal of 1733 and the Roman of 1742, both before alluded to.

Two *Spanish* medals were coined at Madrid, in 1809 and 1811, according to Merzdorf.

North America has but one medal of the last century,—struck in 1797.†

The Masonic Medals of Asia are all very modern, and are derived from the Lodges established by the English in the East Indies.

In regard to the total number of Masonic Medals, Thory, in his "*Histoire de la Fondation du Grand Orient de France*," p. 336, estimates it at 200, commencing with the year 1720. Zacharias, in his "*Numotheca*," gives drawings of 48 different medals. Merzdorf mentions in all 334, besides 9 others which cannot be strictly termed Masonic,—as, for instance, a medal of Melancthon. This total is made up as follows:—Germany, 96; England, 14; France, 161; Holland and Belgium, 26; Denmark, 1; Sweden, 11; Russia, 4; Moldavia, 1; Italy, 9; Spain, 2; America, 5; Asia, 4.

The first cabinet of Masonic Medals was commenced by the Lodge

* Mr. Appleton, in his list of Franklin Medals, (*Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VII, p. 49,) describes a French medal of Franklin, as follows:—"IV. BENJ. FRANKLIN MINISTRE PLENIER DES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE, SEPT. MDCCCLXXXIII; bust of Franklin, facing the left; below, BERNIER. REV. DE LEURS TRAVAUX NAITRA LEUR GLOIRE; in exergue DES NEUF SCEURS; at the right, F. B.; on a rocky hill a circular temple, within, and near which are the Nine Muses at work. Silver, size 19." We presume this is Masonic, and that the "DES NEUF SCEURS" refers to the "Lodge of the Nine Muses" of Paris, who, in 1829, struck another medal in honor of Franklin, described in the same list; "XII. BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN; bust of Franklin, facing the left. REV. LES MAC. FRANC. A FRANKLIN M. DE LA L. DES 9 SCEURS O. DE PARIS 5778. 5829 PINGRET F.; the Masonic emblem of Jehovah in a triangle, surrounded by rays, within a serpent coiled in a circle, and around this a pair of compasses and a square, entwined by olive-branches; above, are seven stars; at the left, a mallet, and at the right, a trowel. Bronze, size 26."

† This, from the date, was the Washington Medal.

"Eintracht," at Vienna, about the year 1784. Other collections were subsequently made at Rostock, Leipzig, and Hamburg. Private collections were also in the possession of Bros. von Eck, Zacharias, von Hammerstein, and Merzdorf. The largest cabinet at present is that of the Prov. Gr. Lodge of Mecklenburg, at Rostock, and contains 324 specimens of medals, exclusively Masonic, besides a number of mystical and other medals. The next in importance are the cabinets of the Lodges Apollo and Minerva, at Leipzig. In this country, the Lodge Pythagoras, at Brooklyn, L. I., has a collection of about 200 specimens.

A Masonic Halfpenny Token, of 1790, commemorative of the election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master,* appears to have been in circulation as money, and is mentioned by Appel, Thory, and Zacharias. There are several varieties of it extant, four of which differ only in the inscription around the edge, viz:—1. Masonic Token, I. Scetchley fecit, . . . x; 2. Half-penny, payable at the Black Horse, Tower-hill; 3. A Masonic Token, J. Sketchley, Birmingham, fecit; 4. Masonic Token, Nitchley fecit, 1794.

A fifth variety has on the obverse a square and compass, with the legend "*Pro bono publico.*" On the reverse, the initials "*T. H. B.*" the date "1795," and the legend "*East Grimstead Half-penny.*" Around the edge, "*Payable at T. H. Boorman.*"

JAPANESE MONEY.

ONE of the greatest curiosities in Japan, to the stranger, is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes one thousand pieces to make one dollar. These are called "cash," and are seldom received by foreigners, who, as a general rule, refuse to take them in change. Imagine making a trade of five cents and giving a man a fifty-cent piece, then receiving in change four hundred and fifty of these coppers. This coin is peculiarly made, having a square hole in the centre. They are about the size of our dime pieces, and nearly two-thirds the thickness. Next to this comes the quarter of a cent, then the half-cent, eight-tenths of a cent, and the one and two cent pieces. In silver coins, they have the five, ten, twenty, and fifty cent and one dollar pieces. In gold, the one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars, which are very pretty coinages indeed. Next to this comes the Government series of paper money, in various denominations, ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars. This money is made on quite inferior paper to ours, and from general appearance will not last like the American money.

* This Token or Medal is illustrated by a cut in Mr. Norton's "Literary Letter." It may be described as follows: *Obv.* A shield bearing on a field gules a chevron between three castles argent. *Crest*, a dove proper on a sphere. *Supporters*, two beavers proper. *Motto*, on a ribbon beneath the shield, AMOR, HONOR ET JUSTITIA. *Legend*, 24 NOV 1790 PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G M. — This was doubtless intended to represent the Arms of the Society of Freemasons, as used by the Grand Lodge of England, which, as given by Burke, differ from the above in having the field *sable*, and bearing a pair of compasses *sable* extended "chevronwise" on the chevron, but having no motto. The differences, except the last, may be owing to carelessness in the engraving.

Rev. A triangle, within which is an angel, resting his left hand upon a pillar, and pointing with his right to the letter G, within the upper angle, from which issue rays; behind the angel are clouds; in the lower corners of the triangle are the square and compass on the right, and a book on the left; around the sides of the triangle WISDOM STRENGTH & BEAUTY. *Legend*, SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT.

THE NEW LIFE SAVING MEDAL.

DR. A. R. LINDERMAN, the Director of the Mint, has selected a design for the new life-saving Medal, authorized by Act of Congress, to be presented to persons who display great personal heroism in the saving of human life at sea. The Medal is three inches in diameter, and contains upon the obverse side an allegorical picture representing the saving of human life, the design being that of a boat in an angry sea. In the distance is a representation of the wreck of a large ship. This side contains a legend giving the title of the Medal and the date of the Act of Congress authorizing its issue. Upon the reverse is a representation of History, inscribing heroic deeds upon a monument, surmounted by the American eagle. This side also contains the representation of an anchor, sails, cordage, &c., and has the legend, "In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea."

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

IN order to enable the public to distinguish Centennial Medals issued from the United States Mint by order of Congress, the United States Centennial Board of Finance have found it necessary to issue the following :—

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, }
PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1875. }

It being deemed essential "that Medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, commemorative of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence," should be officially issued, the Congress of the United States, by special Act, approved June 16, 1874, directed the same to "be prepared at the Mint for the Centennial Board of Finance, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the Coinage Act of 1873, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof, and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said Coinage Act against the counterfeiting or imitation of coins of the United States, shall apply to the Medals struck and issued under the provisions of this Act." These Medals, having been prepared and issued, are now being sold by the Centennial Board of Finance and its agents, and the profits arising therefrom strictly applied in aid of the preparation for the celebration of the anniversary which the Medals commemorate. They are the only Medals relating to the great events of 1876 officially issued, and may be readily distinguished from any of the tokens styled Centennial Medals, and issued by private parties for their individual profit, from the fact that in addition to the design and other wording, the larger Medals have stamped upon them, "Act of Congress, June, 1874," and the others, "By authority of the Congress of the United States."

These official Medals are of four kinds—small gilt at \$1; large bronze at \$2; coin silver at \$3; large gilt at \$5; or all enclosed in one case at \$11. Cautionary notice is hereby given that the Centennial Board of Finance intends to avail itself of the protection and privilege granted by the Acts of Congress above mentioned, and that the highly penal provisions for publishing, counterfeiting or imitating the authorized official Medals will be strictly enforced against all infringement and violation.

JOHN WELSH, *President Centennial Board of Finance.*

FREDERICK FRALEY, *Secretary.*

COPPER TOKENS OF THE REBELLION.

A VALUABLE acquisition has just been made to the war relics at the Hall of Military Records on State Street, Albany, N. Y. It is a collection of copper tokens, issued by corporations and individuals in various parts of the country, and which passed current as a substitute for cents during the early stages of the Rebellion. The collection embraces nearly one thousand tokens of many different designs, and required of the owner no little labor and expense to gather them.

MEDAL OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. ROBERTS, who for a quarter of a century has been the Treasurer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, having, at the recent election, resigned his position, the corps has very properly marked its appreciation of his service by presenting to him an elegant gold Medal. On one side are the embossed keys, emblems of the fiduciary trust which he has discharged, and on the reverse this inscription: "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts to Captain John G. Roberts. A token of acknowledgment for 25 years of faithful and efficient service as treasurer. *Fide et Fiducia.* June 17, 1875."

SALEM CADET MEDALS.

THE Medals for the Salem Cadets have been completed. They are struck in gold, each being surmounted by a scroll for the name of the recipient, with "S. I. C." above, and "1875" below. One is a circlet bearing the Cadet motto, "Si Recte Facies — Sic Itur ad Astra," with a female figure holding a scroll and surrounded by flags, stacks of muskets and balls, and near is a piece of artillery. On the reverse is the inscription, "Presented to the Salem Independent Cadets by Chas. A. Ropes, to be given to the most useful member of the Company." The other Medal is a circlet on a Maltese cross, bearing the motto of the corps, with knights in attack and defence; on the reverse is inscribed, "Presented to the Salem Independent Cadets by the field officers, to be worn by the best drilled man."

THE CAT ON PINE TREE COPPERS—DESIGN OF "FUGIOS."

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:

IN describing the "Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper," of 1776, and the "Massachusetts Halfpenny," or "Janus Copper," in your July number, (p. 5,) it is said that at the feet of the goddess of Liberty "sits a dog." For "dog" read "cat"—unless the engraver made a blunder.

The Cat has figured as an emblem of Liberty since the middle ages, and possibly since the *Catti* of ancient Germany fought so bravely against the Roman invaders, and helped Arminius regain German independence. In the old emblem books, Liberty is symbolized by, or appears accompanied by, a cat. Ben Jonson, in a pageant devised for the entertainment of James I., at his coronation, (1603,) introduced "Eleutheria or Liberty;" "In her right hand she bare a club, on her left a *hat*, the characters of freedom and power; at her feet a *cat* was placed, the creature most affecting and expressing liberty." So, in early American prints, the cat appears at the feet of Liberty; as, for example, in one representing the destruction of the tea, in Boston, in 1773, probably engraved by Paul Revere. I find it again on a rude type-metal cut

on the title-page of a Connecticut Almanac, in 1779; and I could refer you to several other examples of its occurrence in prints of the Revolutionary period. I am not aware that the *dog* has ever appeared as an emblem of American liberty.

Reference is made in a note (on page 4) to the description of the "Fugio" coin, to "one description of the Continental Bills of Credit, issued by Congress," on which was represented the sun-dial, with the motto "Fugio," and the injunction "Mind your business."* The writer seems not to have been aware that the designs for the coin, *obverse* and *reverse*, were copied from Continental Bills of 1776. I have before me one for "Half a Dollar," (and I have seen others, for "one sixth of a Dollar,") issued "According to a Resolve of CONGRESS, passed at Philadelphia, February 17, 1776." The sun-dial, with "Fugio," and "Mind your Business," is at the right, on the face of the bill; on the back, are the thirteen linked rings, with the names of the States, the centre, and legend, precisely as on the coin of 1787; and below, the imprint, "by Hall & Sellers, in Philadelphia, 1776."

The devices on the Continental Bills may have been *selected* and, some of them, *adapted* by Judge Hopkinson; but in no other sense can they be regarded as his "production." Most of them are taken from the emblem books, or from Dutch medals of the previous century.

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

Hartford, July 3, 1875.

INDIAN MEDAL OF PRESIDENT MUNROE.

THERE is an interesting Medal on exhibition at the office of the *State Register*, a newspaper published at Springfield, Ill. It is of silver, weighs four ounces, is seven and a half inches in circumference, one-eighth of an inch thick, coin value of \$4.56. On the obverse appears "James Munroe, President of the United States, 1817," with a bust of Munroe, and the signature "Furst f." On the reverse are a pipe, tomahawk, clasped hands and the inscription, "Peace and Friendship." Mr. Allen has refused one hundred dollars for the Medal, which it is believed was given to Osceola, the Seminole chief, upon the conclusion of hostilities in 1817. The present owner received it in 1852, in Northern Wisconsin, from a trader, who said he bought it of an Indian.

MEDAL OF QUEEN CAROLINE.

W. ATKINS of Rome, Ga., has an old English silver Medal. It was given him by a relative, who received it from Sir George Frederick Walter, an English nobleman. On one side of it is the figure of Queen Caroline, watering flowers, with the inscriptions, "Caroline Protecting 1736," and "Growing Arts Adorn Empires." On the other is the figure of a helmeted man, holding a spear and a sheaf of grain, with the inscriptions, "Both Hands Filled for Britain," and "George Reigning."

* The extract alluded to by Mr. Trumbull, is from "Barton's Memoirs of David Rittenhouse."

THE BRITISH MINT MUSEUM.

THE Mint collection of coins is, as may well be supposed, interesting as illustrative of changes which the British coinage has undergone from the time of the Saxon kings to the present day. Among the coins is a shilling of Henry VII., which marks an important change in the design of the British coinage — namely, the substitution of the royal shield of arms for the cross with “pellets” at the angles, which had up to that time formed the reverse of the coins. It illustrates the great advance in art made during that reign. Among other coins in the collection of much numismatic interest, is the “Oxford crown,” the work of Thomas Rawlins, chief engraver of the Mint during the civil war. This is one of a series of coins and medals by the same artist, struck at Oxford before its surrender by the royalist forces in the year 1646. There is also the celebrated “Petition crown,” by Thomas Simon, who was chief engraver of the Mint under the Commonwealth, and whose petition to be retained in that office at the Restoration occupies the rim of the coin.

LOST COINS AND MEDALS.

AN interesting archæological discovery has been made at the watering-place of Bourbonne-les-Bains, in the department of the Haute-Marne. In cleansing the reservoir of the thermal waters, over four thousand bronze coins or medals, and a few gold coins have been extracted from the mire. The gold coins have the diameter of an English florin, and bear the effigies of Nero, Honorius, Hadrian and Faustina Senior. Those which are marked with the effigy of Honorius have on one side a head crowned with laurel, and the words in Roman letters, “DN HONORIVS PF AVG.” and on the other side a warrior leaning on a trident and placing his left foot on a vanquished enemy, with the following inscription — “VICTORI M AVGV. HONOR.” On the coins bearing the effigy of Faustina is on one side a woman’s head with the words, “FAVSTINA. AVG. FIL.” and other letters which cannot be read, and on the other side a bird on a tree with the word “CONCORDIA.” These different coins are supposed to have been placed there as *ex voto* offerings presented by the sick, who wished to propitiate the divinity, or to thank it for success obtained from the thermal treatment which they had been undergoing. Besides these medals, a considerable number of bronze pins and rings were found. One of the rings represents the fore feet of a horse, others the head of a dragon or serpent; also several small bronze statues representing warriors and wrestlers. These statuettes are exquisitely worked and admirably modelled.

There are, finally, several stone pillars bearing inscriptions. The following inscription on one of these last is not without interest. Here is this inscription, or what can be read of it: “BORVONI ET DAMONÆ XTILIA EXTI FIL. ÆD.” Borva, whence Bourbonne derived its name, was one of the numerous names of Apollo. It is supposed also that Sextus, father of Sextilia, was Sextus Empiricus, the famous medical man who lived about the year 140, under the reign of Antoninus Pius, the adopted son and successor of Hadrian.

LYELL GEOLOGICAL MEDAL.

SIR CHARLES LYELL bequeathed to the London Geological Society, the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the encouragement of geological research, and to be accompanied by a bronze medal struck in memory of the founder. Sir Charles expressly provided that the award is to be made without respect either to nationality or to sex. The Society has now in its gift three medals, and the proceeds of three donation funds, bearing the names of Wollaston, Murchison and Lyell.

ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Continued from Vol. X, page 11.]

- 1853.
- Double-eagle. Similar to 1852. 12.
- Eagle. Similar to 1852. 17.
- Half-eagle. Similar to 1852. 14.
- Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1852. 11.
- Gold dollar. Similar to first type of 1852. 8.
- Silver dollar. Similar to 1852. 24.
- Half-dollar. Similar to 1852, with the addition on obv. of an arrow-head at each side of date; and on rev. of a glory of rays around the eagle. 19.
- Quarter-dollar, two varieties.
1. Similar to 1852. 15.
 2. Similar to half-dollar of this year. 15.
- Dime, two varieties.
1. Similar to 1852. 11.
 2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 11.
- Half-dime, two varieties.
1. Similar to 1852. 10.
 2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 10.
- Three cents. Similar to 1852. 9.
- Cent, two varieties.
1. Similar to 1852. 18.
 2. Pattern. Obv. As quarter-eagle. Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of olive. 11.
- Half-cent. Similar to 1852. 14.

- 1854.
- Double-eagle. Similar to 1853. 21.
- Eagle. Similar to 1853. 17.
- Half-eagle. Similar to 1853. 14.
- Three dollars. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, wearing a crown of ostrich-plumes, the band inscribed LIBERTY. Rev. 3 DOLLARS 1854 within a wreath of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. 13.

- Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1853. 11.
- Gold dollar, two varieties.
1. Similar to 1853. 8.
 2. Nearly similar to three dollars, with 1 for 3. 9.
- Silver dollar. Similar to 1853. 24.
- Half-dollar. Similar to 1853, but without rays on rev. 19.
- Quarter-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1853, but without rays on rev. 15.
- Dime. Similar to 2 of 1853. 11.
- Half-dime. Similar to 2 of 1853. 10.
- Three cents. Similar to 1853, but the star on obv. is larger, and on rev. is an olive-branch above the figures, and below are three arrows, all within the letter C. 9.
- Cent, two types.
- First type, two varieties.
1. Similar to 1 of 1853. 18.
 2. Pattern. Similar, but smaller, and with no stars on obverse. 16.
- Second type. 3. Pattern. Obv. An eagle flying to left; around are thirteen stars, and below 1854. Rev. As last. 16.
- Half-cent. Similar to 1853. 14.

- 1855.
- Double-eagle. Similar to 1854. 21.
- Eagle. Similar to 1854. 17.
- Half-eagle. Similar to 1854. 14.
- Three dollars. Similar to 1854. 13.
- Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1854. 11.
- Gold dollar. Similar to 2 of 1854. 9.
- Silver dollar. Similar to 1854. 24.
- Half-dollar. Similar to 1854. 19.
- Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1854. 15.
- Dime. Similar to 1854. 11.
- Half-dime. Similar to 1854. 10.
- Three cents. Similar to 1854. 9.

Cent, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1854. 18.
 2. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1854. 16.
- Half-cent. Similar to 1854. 14.

1856.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1855. 21.
 Eagle. Similar to 1855. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1855. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1855. 13.
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1855. 11.
 Gold dollar. *Exactly* similar to three dollars, with 1 for 3. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1855. 24.
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1852. 19.
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1852. 15.
 Dime. Similar to 1852. 11.
 Half-dime. Similar to 1852. 10.
 Three cents. Similar to 1855. 9.

Cent, two types.

- First type. 1. Similar to 1 of 1855. 18.
 Second type; patterns, two varieties.
 2. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle flying to left, below 1856.
 Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. 12.
 3. Same obv.
 Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of oak, in which an olive-branch and three arrows are tied at base; between the ends of the wreath at top is the shield of U. S. 12.

Half-cent. Similar to 1855. 14.

1857.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1856. 21.
 Eagle. Similar to 1856. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1856. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1856. 13.
 Quarter-eagle, two varieties.
 1. Similar to 1856. 11.
 2. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, hair bound by a ribbon, on the forehead a short coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1857.
 Rev. Similar to 1 in design, but very differently drawn. 11.
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1856. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1856. 24.
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1856. 19.
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1856. 15.
 Dime. Similar to 1856. 11.
 Half-dime. Similar to 1856. 10.
 Three cents. Similar to 1856. 9.

Cent, two types.

- First type, two varieties.
 1. Similar to 1 of 1856. 18.
 2. Pattern. Obv. As second quarter-eagle.
 Rev. As pattern cent of 1853. 11.
 Second type. 3. Similar to 2 of 1856. 12.
 Half-cent. Similar to 1856. 14.

1858.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1857. 21.
 Eagle. Similar to 1857. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1857. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1857. 13.
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1857. 11.
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1857. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1857. 24.
 Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1857. 19.
2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 1857.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; an eagle with wings displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three long arrows, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1857. 15.
2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 1857.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; QUARTER DOLLAR; an eagle with wings displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three long arrows. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1857. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1857. 10.

Three cents. Similar to 1857. 9.

Cent, two types.

First type, eight varieties.

1. Similar to 3 of 1857. 12.

2. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of olive. 12.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of oak, in which an olive-branch and three arrows are tied at base. 12.

4. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As last, but the shield of U. S. is between the ends of the wreath at top. 12.

5. Pattern. Obv. Similar, but the eagle is smaller.

Rev. As 1. 12.

6. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 2. 12.

7. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3. 12.

8. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 4. 12.

Second type, four varieties.

9. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, wearing a crown of eagle-plumes, the band inscribed LIBERTY; below 1858.

Rev. As 1. 12.

10. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 2. 12.

11. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3. 12.

12. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 4. 12.

1859.

Double-eagle, two types of obv. and rev.

1. Similar to 1858. 21.

2. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 20 DOLLARS 1859, all within a wreath of olive and oak. 21.

3. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, supporting with right hand the fasces, and with left the shield of U. S.; on the ground below shield an olive-branch and three arrows, and partly behind the shield an eagle; around are thirteen stars.

Rev. As 1. 21.

4. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 2. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1858. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1858. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1858. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1858. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1858. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1858. 24.

Half-dollar, two types of obv. and of rev.

1. Similar to 1 of 1858. 19.

2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to third double-eagle, with 1859 below, and without the eagle.*

Rev. As second half-dollar of 1858. 19.

3. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to right, crowned with oak and ? elm; from the hair flies a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; below 1859.†

Rev. HALF DOLLAR within a wreath of oak, corn, elm, tobacco, wheat and cotton. 19.

4. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3, with $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of HALF. 19.

5. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3, with 50 CENTS for HALF DOLLAR. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1858. 15.

2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1858. 15.

Dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1858. 11.

2. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. ONE DIME within a wreath of oak, corn, elm, tobacco, wheat and cotton. 11.

Half-dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1858. 10.

2. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As second dime, with HALF for ONE. 10.

Three cents. Similar to 1858. 9.

Cent, four varieties.

1. Similar to 10 of 1858. 12.

2. Pattern. Similar to 11 of 1858. 12.

3. Pattern. Similar to 12 of 1858. 12.

4. Pattern. Similar to 12 of 1858, with a difference in the shield. 12.

1860.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1859. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1859. 17.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1859. 14.

2. Pattern. Obv. Head to right, wearing a Phrygian cap; on the forehead are three stars, and from the cap hangs a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1860.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; FIVE DOLLARS; a small eagle with wings displayed, on breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows; on a scroll above his head E PLURIBUS UNUM. 17.

Three dollars. Similar to 1859. 13.

Quarter-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1859. 11.

2. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, hair bound by a ribbon, on the forehead a coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1857.

Rev. 2½ DOLLARS 1860 in a wreath of olive. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1859. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1859. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1859. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1859. 15.

Dime. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; a seated figure of Liberty, holding with left hand a pole and cap, and supporting with right the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; below 1860.†

Rev. Similar to 2 of 1859. 11.

Half-dime. Similar, with HALF for ONE. 10.

Three cents. Similar to 1859. 9.

Cent. Similar to 4 of 1859. 12.

1861.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1860. 21.

Eagle, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1860. 17.

2. Pattern. Similar, but on rev. GOD OUR TRUST in field above eagle. 17.

3. Pattern. Similar, but GOD OUR TRUST is on a scroll. 17.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1860. 14.

2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1860. 17.

Three dollars. Similar to 1860. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1860. 11.

* This obverse was muled with the reverses of 3, 4 and 5.

† This obverse was muled with the reverse of 2.

‡ This obverse was muled with first reverse of 1859.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1860. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1860. 24.
 Half-dollar, three varieties.
 1. Similar to 1860. 19.
 2. Pattern. Similar, but on rev. GOD OUR TRUST in field above eagle. 19.
 3. Pattern. Similar, but GOD OUR TRUST is on a scroll. 19.
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1860. 15.
 Dime. Similar to 1860. 11.
 Half-dime. Similar to 1860. 10.
 Three cents. Similar to 1860. 9.
 Cent. Similar to 1860. 12.

1862.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1861. 21.
 Eagle, three varieties.
 1. Similar to 1 of 1861. 17.
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1861. 17.
 3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1861. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1861. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1861. 13.
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1861. 11.
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1861. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1861. 24.
 Half-dollar, three varieties.
 1. Similar to 1 of 1861. 19.
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1861. 19.
 3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1861. 19.
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1861. 15.
 Dime. Similar to 1861. 11.
 Half-dime. Similar to 1861. 10.
 Three cents. Similar to 1861. 9.
 Cent. Similar to 1861. 12.

1863.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1862. 21.
 Eagle, three varieties.
 1. Similar to 1 of 1862. 17.
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1862. 17.
 3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1862. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1862. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1862. 13.
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1862. 11.
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1862. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1862. 24.
 Half-dollar, three varieties.
 1. Similar to 1 of 1862. 19.
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1862. 19.
 3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1862. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1862. 15.
 Dime. Similar to 1862. 11.
 Ten cents; pattern. Obv. EXCHANGED FOR U. S. NOTES; the shield of U. S., behind which are two arrows crossed, and around is an imperfect wreath of laurel.

Rev. POSTAGE CURRENCY; ACT JULY 1862; in the field **10** CENTS 1863. 11.
 Half-dime. Similar to 1862. 10.
 Three cents, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1862. 9.
 2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to cent of 1849. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive **3** CENTS. 18.
 Two cents; patterns, two varieties.

1. Obv. GOD AND OUR COUNTRY; head of Washington to right; below 1863. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of wheat **2** CENTS. 14.
 2. Obv. The shield of U. S., behind which are two arrows crossed, and around is an imperfect wreath of olive; on a ribbon above GOD OUR TRUST; below 1863.

Rev. As 1. 14.
 Cent. Similar to 1862. 12.

1864.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1863. 21.
 Eagle. Similar to 1 of 1863. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1863. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1863. 13.
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1863. 11.
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1863. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1863. 24.
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1863. 19.
 Quarter-dollar, two varieties.
 1. Similar to 1863. 15.
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1858. 15.
 Dime. Similar to 1863. 11.
 Half-dime. Similar to 1863. 10.
 Three cents. Similar to 1 of 1863. 9.
 Two cents. Similar to 2 of 1863, with these changes; the motto is IN GOD WE TRUST; on rev. CENTS is differently written, and there is a slight change in the wreath. 14.
 Cent. Similar to 1863. 12.

COINER BABCOCK, of the United States Mint, San Francisco, December 12, delivered to Superintendent La Grange, the sum of \$860,000 in double-eagles. This was the largest day's work ever performed by any Mint in the United States. In the three days terminating with Saturday, the Mint turned out \$1,600,000, the largest amount of coinage ever run in the same period.

THE first Russian roubles were struck in 1654. In 1704 the Russian Mint began its regular operations at Moscow.

THE manner of coinage by hammers suggested to Lucretius this fine figure:—"By myriad blows the superscription of the external world is stamped as states of consciousness upon the organism, the depth of the impression depending upon the number of the blows."

SECRET SCOTTISH SEAL OF 1745.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :

THE enclosed impression of a seal was taken from the original in the possession of an old Scotch schoolmaster in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, some fifteen years ago. He stated that it was a secret seal used in the Scotch Rebellion of 1745. The figures of three hearts being sacrificed on the altar (of one's country) might be supposed to refer to England, Ireland, and Wales, while the fourth heart in the hands of the cherub with the accompanying legend, "This is my choyce," may have been intended to represent Scotland. This is, however, mere conjecture. Whether the seal is authentic or not I cannot say; the style of the workmanship is evidently that of the last century, and the spelling of "choyce" antiquated. It was given to me in good faith. The amatory character might have been assumed the better to conceal a secret correspondence with the enemy. Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on this subject, or inform us of seals having been used for a similar object.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

Camden, N. J., August 4, 1875.

GRANGERS' BADGE MEDAL.

MR. A. DEMAREST, engraver and medallist of 182 Broadway, N. Y., has recently issued a very pretty "Grangers' Badge-Medal." It is in the form of double six-pointed star, one star, as it were, lying upon the other. In the centre of the upper star is a sheaf of wheat surrounded by the words, "Patrons of Husbandry," and underneath it the date of the foundation of the Order, 1873. In the uppermost point of the star is a churn, supported on the right by a hoe, on the left by a spade. The next lower point on the left of the star contains a farm cradle, the third a basket of fruit; the opposite points, (on the right,) a basket of corn, wheat, etc., and pruning hooks, etc., respectively; while the lowermost point contains a harrow. The intermediate points, (those of the lower star, as it were,) contain the following letters, (beginning at top right hand point and going around,) "C. S." "H. G." "C." "P." "M. H." "L. M." The Medal is suspended by a ribbon of heavy silk representing the American flag from a clasp-pin on which is a beautifully executed representation of a plough; above it in a scroll, "By This we Thrive." The Medal and clasp are of bronze, and the extreme diameter of the star corresponds to size, 24.

I. F. W.

New York, July, 1875.

SUMNER MEDALET.

THIS neat little memento is the only thing of the kind relating to Charles Sumner, we have seen. *Obv.*—Bust—TAKE CARE OF MY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. *Rev.*—IN MEMORY OF CHA'S SUMNER, BORN 1811, DIED 1874. It is struck in copper, white metal, and in gilt metal, size 12. The three varieties can be had at fifty cents the set, of John W. Kline, 212 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I. F. W.

WASHINGTON PORTRAIT.

A CURIOUS historical relic has been recently exhibited at the "Lotus Club," in New York, viz.: a miniature portrait of General Washington, accompanied by one of Martha Washington, each painted on ivory, and encased in solid gold medallion frame. The portrait of General Washington was painted in the Federal camp, during the siege of Boston, by Charles Wilson Peale, and presented to the General. Some years later the portrait of Martha Washington was painted, and the two pictures were enclosed in their present case with the hair of General Washington and his wife. The expression of Washington's face gives a different impression from that conveyed by Stuart's famous portrait—a softer and more gentle expression. But it was taken earlier in Washington's life than Stuart's picture.

NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

FROM THE SCRAP BOOK OF M. A. STICKNEY, SALEM, MASS.

Edinburgh, March 6, 1786. Large quantities of halfpence have lately been detected at Greenock, intended to have been sent to America. This is a new trade, which is carried on to a great extent from Clyde.—*Scotch paper.*

WE hear that the ingenious Mr. Perkins, of Newburyport, has been sent for to Philadelphia, to execute the coinage of the United States.—*July 10, 1792.*

MARCH 24th, 1800, Congress voted to Commodore Truxton a Gold Medal—the design for the Medal and the likeness were by Mr. Archibald Robertson, of this city, and the die was engraved by Mr. R. Scott, of the Mint, Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Morning Chronicle, Oct. 22, 1800.*

ON Monday sen'night, Robert Patterson, Esq., was introduced to the Directorate of the Mint of the United States, by the late Director, and the charge of it delivered to Mr. Patterson. Mr. Boudinot, the late Director, returns to Burlington, New Jersey.—*Philadelphia, July 10, 1805.*

A MEDAL in honor of the memory of Washington has been struck at *Philadelphia*, under the direction of J. Reich, a German artist. The Face,—A head of General Washington, in his uniform. Inscription,—General Washington, C. C. A. U. S. (Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.) Reverse,—Under the date of the acquisition of Independence, the American Eagle, with the thunder-bolt in its claws, and the olive branch in its beak, descending upon the section of the globe, on which the United States are delineated by their boundaries.—*January, 1806.*

RED rags, black rags, blue rags, and brown,
The dirtiest currency ever was known—
Sent out by the people's masters,
Who think all their wrongs can be cured with 1837

SHIN PLASTERS.

IN 1844, the Duke of Devonshire sold his magnificent collection of coins and medals which cost him £50,000.

IN Martin Luther's house, at Wittenberg, is a collection of objects of interest connected with the great Reformer himself. A large collection of engravings is also a part of this museum, comprising several thousands of portraits of men of the time of the Reformation, as well as an invaluable gathering of autographs and letters of the same date, and two hundred and forty-nine medals of that period commemorative of, or connected with the Reformation.

BULLION AT THE ASSAY OFFICE.

THE New York Assay Office furnishes some very interesting statistics in regard to our production of gold and silver. Thirty million dollars gold (bullion) were operated upon in the last eighteen months, and \$7,500,000 silver. The shipments of silver from New York to Philadelphia amount to several tons a month. Last year there passed through the laboratory forty tons of gold, worth \$20,000,000; as a ton, or 2000 pounds of gold, is 32,000 ounces, which at \$16 per ounce would be about \$500,000 per ton of gold. Most silver carries gold, and the presence of gold is especially noticed in the silver ores of Utah and Nevada. The Assay Office does not receive crude ores of any kind—only bullion, which signifies either coin or bars. Many of the jewellers send samples of their goods to the Assay Office in order to test their value. A few days ago a magnificent gold chalice from a Mexican convent was thrown into the crucible, and old family plate frequently meets the same fate. During the last twenty years gold bars to the amount of over \$219,000,000, and silver bars to the amount of \$15,000,000 were manufactured in the New York Assay Office.

COINS OF MITHRIDATES.

THE recent excavations near the old Dipylon at Athens have brought to light the foundations of a house belonging to the time of Mithridates, in which were found fifty silver coins of the same age, some of which are of great value and unique in character. At Aquileia interesting discoveries have also been rewarding the zeal of explorers; and, according to recent reports, the foundation walls of a circus of colossal dimensions have been traced.

STENZ SALE OF RARE COINS AND MEDALS.

THE Messrs. Leavitt, the well-known and enterprising book and fine art auctioneers, recently concluded a highly successful sale of Oriental wares, consisting of old cloissone enamels, and articles in jade, porcelain, bronze and carved and lacquered wood. We notice this sale because the result shows that our citizens are not indifferent to quality in the things for which they spend their money; it also furnishes another illustration of the fact that a *bona fide* collection, made up according to the ability, opportunity, and judgment of the collector, possesses, when brought to the auctioneer's hammer, an immense superiority over any accumulation or stock of similar articles got together for purposes of speculation. Such a collection comes to reflect the character of the possessor, and if he have the genius and instinct of the antiquary, something of his own quality seems not only to pervade the collection as a whole, but when broken up, actually to remain an essential attribute of each individual article composing it. How true this has been of all great collections our readers well know. In numismatics, the Pembroke, Thomas, and Hunter collections have long remained and are likely to continue the best monuments to their founders, although the two former were long ago dispersed. Of the great libraries, the Daniels, Richardson-Currer, Tite, Field, Rice, Sobolewski, Heber, and others, the same can be said. Witness also the Sloan, the Soulares, the Bernal, the Fejeroary, the Esterhazy, and the Brunswick collections. Or to come nearer home for our examples, recall the Allan collection, the Mickley collection, and the McCoy collection, all now belonging to history, and others which we forbear to name because still private, although doubtless awaiting the universal fate of their kind. And there is much in this regard for respectable ancestry. Who would not give more for a piece of Phœnician glass glowing with colors distilled from the darkness of 4000 years, or a doubloon with the legend * NOVA * EBORACA * COLUMBIA * EXCELSIOR * if the first were from the Cesnola and the last from the Bushnell collection?

The same firm disposed not long since of the Stenz Collection, a remarkable assemblage of rare and curious coins and medals. The prices brought by many of the pieces in the collection were very astonishing and exhibited a great rise in the market value. We subjoin a list of some of the principal items in the sale:

An English pound sterling of Charles I., bearing date 1642, with a small figure of the King on horseback, and numerous other illustrations, sold for \$47.50; another similar piece, same date, more richly decorated, \$62.50; two more similar pieces, one bearing date 1643 and the other 1644, brought \$62.50 and \$70 respectively; a Commonwealth twenty-shilling piece or pound, very rare, \$15.25; a fine Guinea piece of the time of George IV., \$36; an American silver dollar, dated 1803, \$19; a silver quarter of a dollar, of a very rare pattern, coined in 1804, \$150; a silver Half-dime, uncirculated, dated 1796, \$18; a copper Cent coined in 1794, \$15.75, and another, 1799, \$25; a Half-cent piece, dated 1795, \$6.50; a pine-tree Shilling, dated in 1652, \$11; a silver Medal, size of a half-dollar, to commemorate the armed neutrality of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, \$11.50; a West Virginia war Medal, made of bronze, "Liberty crowning Valor," \$12; two Jackson Medals, tin, silver-plated, one bearing the inscription, "Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, 1829," and reverse, "Hero of New Orleans," and the other, "Gen. Jackson, the gallant and successful defender of New Orleans and candidate for the Presidency of the United States of America, 1828," brought \$33 and \$35 respectively; an Austrian double Crown of the time of Maximilian I., coined in 1509, \$12; a triple Dollar, time of Rudolph II., 1604, \$42; an Austrian double Crown, dated 1662, \$7; another similar piece, evidently executed by the same hand, \$6.25; a dollar Medal of the time of John Huss, 1415, \$8.75; a Reformation Medal, 1607, \$12; a Martin Luther Medal, dollar size, bearing the bust of Luther on one side, and the martyr Huss on the other, \$23; a Medal of the city of Eisenach, Germany, where Luther was confined, in commemoration of events in Luther's life, \$29, and another of the city of Eisleben, Germany, the birth-place of Luther, with a full-face bust of the great reformer, dated 1661, \$20, and another of Esslingen, a Luther Medal in commemoration of the Jubilee, 1717, \$10.—*American Bibliopolist.*

OBITUARY.

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS,

LATE President of the Boston Numismatic Society, was born in Boston, July 8, 1799, and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. George H. Gay, Grantville, Mass., August 2, 1875. He graduated at Harvard College, 1819. Studied medicine under the late John C. Warren, M. D.; took his degree in 1822; went to Europe soon after; attended the lectures of Dupuytren in Paris and Abernethy in London. Upon his return, began practice in Boston. He was for several years physician to the city institutions, and consulting physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital. His tastes, when a young man, led him to the study of Comparative Anatomy, in which his attainments were remarkable. Many of the preparations used by the senior Dr. Warren in his lectures were the work of his hands, and we have been informed that some of the best specimens in the Cabinet of the Boston Society of Natural History were prepared by him. His skill as a surgeon and a physician was well known, and his benevolence to those in humble circumstances was proverbial.

"Easier the sandy grains to number o'er,
Than all his noble, generous deeds explore."

Dr. Lewis was much in public life in City and State affairs. Honorary visitor to the United States Marine Hospital, Consulting Physician of the City, Counsellor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Member of various Foreign and President of several Medical Societies in this city, one of the Overseers of Harvard College for several years, President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society for four years. One of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society, and its President from 1860 to 1865. He was also a member of various literary and social societies.

Dr. Lewis was widely known as an active and prominent Free Mason, at home and abroad, having held the most honorable offices in all the various degrees to the 33d, and no man was more beloved by the fraternity for his universal kindness, benevolence and brotherly love. He made several visits to Europe, resided for several years in Florence, enjoying the acquaintance of distinguished persons, and engaging in literary and artistic pursuits. He was the warm friend of the American artists in Italy, and greatly esteemed by them. Several of our young and promising sculptors have found in him a friend in deeds as well as words, and will miss his genial grasp and encouragement. While abroad he had collected many works of art, ancient furniture, engravings, books,

manuscripts, medals, coins, &c. His collections of numismatic works and of papal and early Italian medals are of much value.

His connection with this Society was of the most agreeable character to all its members. An address delivered by him, and printed by the Society, gave an impetus to its success, and was the means of its more favorable notice by those interested in our pursuits.

His funeral took place at St. Paul's Church, on Friday, August 6, and was attended by the largest assemblage of the Masonic Fraternity ever called together on a similar occasion.

J. C.

REVIEW.

THE EARLY COINS OF AMERICA; and the laws governing their issue. Comprising also descriptions of the Washington Pieces, the Anglo-American Tokens, many pieces of unknown origin, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the first Patterns of the United States Mint. By SYLVESTER S. CROSBY. Boston: Published by the Author. 1875. 4to. pp. 384.

THERE is much that may be said in commendation of this elegant volume. The typographical execution, from the press of the well-known house of the Messrs. Marvin, is very handsome. The paper, which is slightly tinted, is of excellent quality. The wood cuts are accurate, and the heliotypes familiarize numerous pieces, known only to the many by description. But the merit that overtops all others to which it may rightly lay claim, is its *reliability*. This, for a historical work, is indeed all-important; and the one before us is very largely made up from official records.

True it is, there is an incompleteness,—but this was unavoidable for two reasons. One of these was because it was commenced too late. Silver money had ceased to circulate for a decade, and the old coppers, from amongst which so many colonial pieces and tokens were supplied to our cabinets, had almost wholly disappeared. The other reason should not have been insuperable,—it was the want of the co-operation which it was in the power of many collectors to have furnished. Our author fully acknowledges by name those who have rendered him service. But in the collection of material for such a work as this, diligent co-workers in all parts of the New England and Middle States more especially, were needed. No two-penny collection, however small, however poor, should have been despised by these assistants, without examination to see what it contained. The writer has many times been rewarded by observing this rule, a single find of something new being to him a sufficient reward for the nine and forty failures. A case in point may be mentioned. An acquaintance had occasion to revisit his early home in Mifflin County, among the mountains of Central Pennsylvania. He was asked to look out for old coppers, and succeeded in finding four. One of these proved to be a colonial, that in the "Early Coins" is rated at the sixth or highest degree of rarity.

It may be thought a largely disproportionate space is devoted to the author's State. But there was much to be said on this subject, and the official documents were here accessible. We notice that South Carolina is not given a place in the Index, (though mentioned in the Table of Contents.) Doubtless that and other like omissions, were unintentional.

Then, the reason why some pieces are not even mentioned, we cannot at all understand,—the Castorland and Pitt Token, for instance, which certainly had as much reference to America as had the New England Elephant; and the Church Penny, struck in 1790, over worn English half-pence, circulated as money, just as truly as did the Granby and the Newby coppers. Although the Peace and Kitanning medals are not coins, is not their historical importance such as would have justified a few observations respecting them—the earliest Medals ever struck in America? The author probably was not aware that J. J. Mickley is possessed of a "Half Disme" in copper. He supposes it to be unique in this metal.

On page 181 mention is made of a Vermontis copper, "too much worn to represent satisfactorily," of which he has seen "but one impression," that owned by J. C. Brevoort.

There is, it is believed, in the cabinet of Lyman Wilder, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., a Vermontis, in good condition, that if not a duplicate of the above, is wholly different from the variety described and figured on page 180. The cabinet of the late Jacob G. Morris, who was drowned on the occasion of the wreck of the steamship Arctic,—mention of whom is made on page 318—is now in the possession of his sister, Caroline W. Pennock, of Howellville, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

S. S. C. says: "It is difficult correctly to estimate the rarity of the different varieties, as it sometimes happens that one which is very rare in one section of the country, is not so in another. Possibly the entire coinage of some dies may have been sent to distant parts, and there remained until thrown out of circulation: thus many specimens from these dies might be found in those localities, though almost entirely if not quite unknown elsewhere." The force of these remarks is illustrated in the experience of the writer. A variety of a Connecticut cent is spoken of as so rare that Mr. Crosby knows "of but one specimen." Not long since, three or four were seen by the writer in one day in this city.

Very great is the amount of time and labor necessarily bestowed in the preparation and publication of this work. The author is to be congratulated that it is now completed, and that he has succeeded so well. While he has his theories—not in all cases those which will be adopted by all his readers—there is an absence of random assertion, calculated to commend the work to confidence. It is not likely to receive or to require any corrections other than those which the light that subsequent discoveries may throw upon the subject, show to be needed. The numismatist especially, must hereafter regard it as an authority not to be questioned when brought into conflict with previous essays, excepting upon evidence of the most satisfactory character.

Philadelphia, 8 mo. 13th, 1875.

E. M.

[The editors have much pleasure in printing this review, and heartily endorse most of it. In regard to the omissions mentioned in the fourth paragraph, it so happens that they are in a position to speak with knowledge and authority. One of them, Mr. Appleton, was in constant consultation with Mr. Crosby during the printing of his work, and particularly urged the omission of the Pitt token, which Mr. Crosby had some thought of inserting; Mr. Appleton gladly assumes the responsibility of its non-appearance. Mr. Crosby announced a work on the *Coins* of America, and would have made a great mistake in inserting any *Medals* or *Medalets*, however interesting; besides, where would he have drawn the line of interest? It is to be hoped that some one will soon give us an equally complete work on *Medals*, in which undertaking he may also depend on the willing assistance of the Editors.]

EDITORIAL.

THE CURRENCY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. A Description of the various Notes, their dates of Issue, Varieties, Series, Sub-series, Letters, Numbers, etc.; accompanied with Photographs [ten plates, embracing fifty bills of various denominations and a one cent nickel*] of the different varieties of each Issue. Compiled from Official Records and other sources. By WILLIAM LEE, M. D., Washington, D. C. 1875. 4to. pp. 27.

The above title gives an accurate description of the contents of the work prepared by Dr. Lee; the only previous article on the subject which has come under our notice was a list of Confederate money contained in three tables furnished by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York City, who has an extensive collection of Confederate notes, and which was printed in the second volume of our *Journal*, 1867. In preparing the present work Dr. Lee has had facilities for ascertaining more fully the extent and variety of the various issues, than have before been accessible to any one. The illustrations are very finely done, the paper and letter-press excellent. We regret that it was not possible for us to avail ourselves of the author's courteous offer of the manuscript for our pages; particularly as the present limited edition [thirty copies] will prevent very many of those interested in the subject from having access to it. The lines, "To the Holders of Confederate Notes,"† by Major S. A. Jones, of the Texas Brigade, are reprinted with corrections.

* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. X, p. 47.

† See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. II, p. 11. 1867.

WE have received from Mr. I. F. Wood his new "Centennio Satirical Washington Medal." *Obv.* Bust of Washington to right, after Houdon. In a circle the legend * FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE * LAST IN SECURING Above the bust, in a circular line, 1775 — 100 years — 1875. Below, in small letters, I. F. W. Des. G. M. L. Fec. *Rev.* A view of the Washington monument, as it stands to-day. On the left of the monument, WASHINGTON; on the right D. C. In a circular line above (PRESIDENCY OF U. S. GRANT.) Below, in small letters, WOODS SERIES C NO 3. Legend * A MONUMENT * CORNER STONE LAID 1846, COMPLETED 1876 (?) Issue in silver, *strictly limited to 30*, price \$5. Bronze, \$1. White metal, 50 cents, (of which only 50 will be offered for sale, the remainder being distributed among various societies and personal friends, according to the designer's usual custom.) To be had of:—Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. Hazeltine, 1225 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Henry Ahlborn, Old Toll House, Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Wood says: "Any surplus over and above the actual cost of the Medal that may possibly accrue from its sale, (an experience I have never yet realized,) will be cheerfully devoted to the Monument Fund. May-hap there will be enough to buy one brick." Mr. Wood informs us that the idea of this Medal was derived from a paragraph going the rounds of the papers last winter, and credited to the "New Orleans Picayune," that "Washington was first in war, first in peace, and last in getting a monument." The Medal was ready for distribution on his birthday, February 22, but was not distributed until the 3d of July last, the anniversary of Washington's assuming command of the Revolutionary Army. He sent one in February to a friend in Washington, and by return mail received a copy of the *Washington Chronicle* of February 24, containing a cartoon to the same intent. The coincidence was an odd one, and Mr. Wood says, "I think the *Chronicle's* version, 'Last to be Honored,' &c., the best 'putting of it.'"

MR. G. H. LOVETT, of New York city, has issued the following Medalet:—*Ob.* Figure of Bunker Hill Monument—"CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE 17, 1775—JUNE 17, 1875." *Rev.* "TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE 7TH REGT. NAT. GUARD STATE OF N. Y. PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA" on a garter. A monogram "N. G." in the centre. *Size* 20.

THE *Medal of Queen Caroline* (page 36) is the well known *Jernegan or Cistern Medal*; a communication by the late James H. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C. giving the origin of this Medal, will be found in Vol. 3, page 68 of the *Journal*.

THE *Coin Circular*, a monthly of four pages, will be sent on receipt of thirty-five cents for the year, by G. A. Dillingham, Titusville, Penn.

J. W. HASELTINE, 1225 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has for sale the Centennial Medals, struck in solid Walnut: Two Medals, three inches in diameter, four Medals, two and a half in diameter, \$1.50 per box.

MR. EDWARD COGAN will offer for sale by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, some time during the present month, the valuable collection of Gold, Silver and Copper Medals and Coins, belonging to Col. M. I. Cohen, of Baltimore. Circulars can be procured by remitting stamp to Mr. Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE second part of the Collection of M. Regnault will be sold on the 20th of the present month at Paris, France. A catalogue of the coins can be seen at 18 Somerset Street, Boston. It contains a number of American pieces. Orders sent to Mr. Hoffmann, 33 Quai Voltaire, Paris, will be executed for a commission of 10 per cent; he warrants the genuineness of his purchases.

CURRENCY.

MONEY makes the wheels move.

GOLD is either a tyrant or a slave.

FLATTERY is a sort of base money.

GOLD cannot purchase a clear conscience.

THE love of money is the root of all evil.

THE "golden age" is certainly not the present one.

A CROWN will not cure the headache, nor a golden slipper the gout.

Why are numismatists naturally of a melancholic temperament? Because they meet with so many reverses.